REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,741.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Tax Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Eland, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th *Nov.* 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 29	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Ratnagherry 30	" Colombo	8
" Vingoria 30	" Galle	9
" Goa ..... Dec. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Carwar 1	" Pondicherry	13
" Mangalore 2	" Madras	15
" Cannanore 3	" Coconada	17
" Tellicherry 3	" Vizagapatam	18
" Calicut 4	" Bimlipatam	19
" Beypore 4	" Gopaulpore	19
" Cochin 5	" False Point	20
" Alleppy 6	Arrive CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave BUSREH	24
" Kurrachee 7	" Fao	26
" Guadur 10	" Koweit	28
" Muscat 12	" Bushire	30
" Bunder Abbas 14	" Linga	31
" Linga 16	Jan. 1874.	
" Bahrein 17	" Bunder Abbas	2
" Bushire 18	" Muscat	4
" Fao 20	" Guadur	6
" Mahomerah 20	" Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH 21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, send out a connecting Steamer the weekly route from England will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, R. N. R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurrumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	1 12	1 4	0 12	0 6	0 3
Second Class	1 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

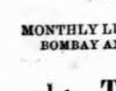
The Rewas and Dhurrumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Modows Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27th NOVEMBER.



THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,361 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the Indian trade (A above), having first class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
" Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, her exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Soames, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BARHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.) Capt. W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

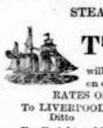
PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEERA.



THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 800 H.P., Captain C. C. Corbin, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 29th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS	Rs. 500 / Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS	" 350 / Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of November, 1873, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manecksjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandas Munmohundass, Tulseidass Munmohundass, Withaldass Bhugwandass and Dhurrumdass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Devidas and the said Cursetjee Manecksjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage or tenement thereon, the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the south side of and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane otherwise called Mahendass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece of land and premises next hereinafter described, on the west and south by the property of Vurjeevandass Madhowdas, and on the north by the Roopjee Dhunjee lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 509 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and assessed under No 1 and were formerly occupied by Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others, and are now occupied by the said Vussonjee Ruttonjee and others.

And also all that the piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the hereinbefore described piece of land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and building standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the sub-district of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises actually hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeevandass Madhowdas, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 510 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and have for many years been and are now occupied by Currumchund Varejmal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs SHAPOORJEE and THARGERDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manecksjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

THE SALE of Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY will be resumed TO-DAY, at 7 A.M., commencing from Lot No. 671.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room :

20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
4 Cases White Scarfs.
10 " Prints.
3 " Orange Dhoties.
3 " Cheese.
3 " Bacon.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. T. ANNESLEY.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely,

1 Strong open Carriage fitted with German shutters by Jones of Southampton, a very serviceable and comfortable conveyance.
1 Pair Grey Arab Horses, 14-1, strong and good gaers, age 6 off, one has been driven singly.
1 Grey Arab Horse, very strong, 14-1, goes in saddle as well as in harness, a fine riding horse.
1 Set English made double harness.
1 Set ditto single harness.
1 Set double harness, old.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware on the top-floor of the House, No. 5, in Meadow Street, above Mr. Neuberg's Shop.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above residence, the Household Furniture, &c., of Mr. William Muir, who has gone up-country, the same comprising cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated articles and carved blackwood furniture, such as a large dining table in 4 pieces, pier, round, side, card, washing, dressing, and writing tables, conversation couches, easy spring, bedroom, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, wainuts, bateland, wardrobe, chests of drawers, blackwood double bedstead, iron single beds, bookingglass, towel horses, screens, pictures, table lamps, double branch Tucker lamp, candlesticks, bath tubs, &c. The above will be on view, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MOHAMED BAWA KHUNDAY STREET OR BUNGAREE MOHLA.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Dyal Eohu jee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdool Rahimon Essack, and Ooeman Essack, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd May, 1866, and executed by the said Mortgagors to the said Mortgagee.

All that piece of ground with a dwelling house standing thereon situate in Mohamed Bawa Khunday street or Bungaree Mohlah, admeasuring 73 ⅞ square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1440 bounded on the North by the house of Abba Jacoob, on the South by the house of Bhoja Kharawalla, on the East by sawqeers' passage, and on the West by a public street, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5.

SALE of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glass ware, very best plated ware, rich crockery ware, a first-class full-toned semi grand mahogany Pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Sons, table ornaments, alabaster figures, pictures, books, plants, &c., &c., at No. 95, Malabar Hill, on the road leading off Mount Pleasant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December next, sale commencing at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above residence, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of Richard Ardill Dallas, Esq., LL.D., changing his residence, of which further particulars will appear shortly. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors John Moir and Sons, just landed ex S. S. Strathclyde.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of Moirs fresh oilmanstores, consisting of malt and white wine vinegar, assorted pickles, Indian oils, assorted tart fruits, Duke of Edinburgh and tomatto sauce, orange marmalade, assorted jams in 1 lbs. tins, carr ots, greenpeas, French crackers, mustard, fresh lobsters, condensed milk, assorted candied peel, French butter, assorted potted meats, Wiltshire bacon, Chedder and Berkley cheese, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT AND NEGATIVES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th December, the whole of the valuable negatives of views of Bombay, Poona, Baseein, Elephanta, Pultana, Girnar, Karlee Caves, &c. &c. the property of the late D. H. sykes,

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, rich Chandelier by Nash, hanging cut cs, handsome Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Carpets, Flower, Vases, Table Ornaments, Clocks, best Electro-plated Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. 49, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

Early in December next Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned Residence, the very valuable household furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of sundry articles comprising an invoice of plated mounted and black buggy lamps, brass and bronzed chamber candlesticks, spare chamber shades, silk and alpacca umbrellas, cakes of scented soap, japan tin cash-boxes of sizes, measuring tapes, hair pins, pairs of gentlemen's boots, railway rugs, horse rugs, remnant pieces of alpacca parmatas, black cloth, quilted and trowser cloth, cotton check cloth, counterpane, linen and paper collars, gentlemen's and children's socks, stocking, lady's Guernsey frocks, silk and kid gloves, bathing and washhand towels, pocket whilst and border handkerchiefs, chintz, blankets, Bengal puggries, white longcloths.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, consisting of circular large dining tables, conversation and half-backed couches, arms and folding chairs, carved pier tables, sideboards, hatstands, pairs of carved round and square teapoys, chest of drawers, presses, teakwood despense cupboard, sets of camphorwood trunks, blackwood camp and baba cots and cradles.

Also, a qu antity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaccounets, scarfs, choties, chintz.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street. No. 13.

A large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaccounets, scarfs, choties, chintz, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House-hold Furniture, rich Glass and Crockery Ware, plated articles, a fine full-toned Square Pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., Brougham, Two Australian Horses, Harness, choice Plants, &c., at Parell Road, next to Upna Cottage.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, all the valuable Furniture &c. The property of W. B. Johnston, Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, curry dishes, candlesticks, &c., a set of blackwood dining-table, side boards, dining-room chairs, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, roundtables, conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, pie tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, ottoman, a mahogany full-toned cheval cottage square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., bedsteads, child's cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, toilet glasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One Brougham with a Bay Australian Horse, and a set of single Harness, a Black Australian Horse, sets of single Harness, &c., &c.

Several dozens of choice plants in pots, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz. :—

An invoice of Bohemian glass, richly gilt and decorated fancy kerosine oil table lamps of various designs, brass and bronze patent hanging lamps of new pattern, plated argand lamps, wall lamps, wall shades, 2 pieces of toys, 1 case crying dolls, 1 set carriage whips, riding whips, 2 cases of blot ing papers, camphorwood chests, 2 cases of Swiss cheese, 2 cases of superior alpaca umbrellas of different colours, &c., &c.

Few lots of furniture, such as blackwood large cots, blackwood carved round tables, pier tables, teakwood tables, teapoys, chairs, garden benches, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, chintz, choties, white prints, scarfs, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lulloobhai Hurgowandass, deceased.....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavchoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vrajlaljee Hurgowandass...*Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of the said suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 12 Apollo Street, by order of Lamjee N. Bunnajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on Saturday, the 6th day of December 1873, at the hour of 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Foluwady second lane or Doomurdee lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoiwar and fronting on the east side of the said Foluwady second lane and containining by admeasurement one hundred and forty and on-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Foluwady second lane, on or towards the south by the house of Sha Ranchoriee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or stable and premises standing the con, situate in third Dhowada Sixteen Gully, on the west side of Jeewanjee Maharaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, and containing, by admeasurement one hund ed and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Calla, on or toward the west by a public passage, on or towards the south by the property of Sha Jeewanlajee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee an Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leaches, Crawford, and Beevey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

MR. DAVID GEORGE UNDERWOOD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 4th November 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Single Copy	Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs. 10
Single Copy	Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission One Rupee each person.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—BRANCHES of the BANK have been OPENED at DHOLLERAH and JULGAUM.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd November 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC, and from the same date until further notice, Mixed Trains will run daily between Budneira and Amraoti in connection with the Up and Down Nagpore Trains, as under, viz. :—

Down.	A.M.	P.M.	Up.	A.M.	P.M.
Budneira ..... Dep.	7	0 3 35	Amrsoti ..... Dep.	8 20	2 5
Amrsoti ..... Arr	7 30	4 5	Budneira ..... Arr.	6 0	2 35

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between the Stations on this Railway and the other Railways with which through booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained from the District Traffic Manager at Munmar, at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. De GHETALDI.....Business Manager.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE .....Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (with Chairs) Upper and Lower Circle	Rs. 5
Second Class Seats (with Carpets)	" 3
Third Class	" 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED !!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

FIRST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE for the accommodation of Families and Children and people living at a distance.

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH.
(*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. FEILE, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Algerine.*
(*With power to add to the number.*)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & FEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long left in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe to which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those with which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale :—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the same with remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with a large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that a successful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by mail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great comm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has again declined, and 1/16th lower has been quoted for rates both for this mail and for forward business.

Government Securities are in little demand, and rates quoted are hardly maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 13/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.
Do demand

On Madras 30 days' sight 99[illegible]
Do. demand 99 15/1 o par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	110[illegible]
Four per cent.	104[illegible]
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103[illegible]
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	99[illegible]
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8 to 11
Caroline	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leo	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamers are pretty firm at £3, but the quantity of measurement shipping is not large. By sail rates are firmer, and £2-7-6 is offered for December shipment.

London	Cotton	3-10-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Chi	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium ,, Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Calcutta		Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta to Bombay	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Mauritius		Rs. 15 port charges.
		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

DEMANDS for Colaba Land shares at Rs. 1,395, and Broach Mill shares at quoted rates. Some of the Press shares closed little higher.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	8[illegible]d.
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
100,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	180
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	470 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	13[illegible]	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	241
.....	£20	10[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13[illegible]	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1 295
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Prem Land & Pier Co., Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	930
58,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
1100	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
700	1,000	all	0*	Bombay United	1,285
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
450	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,245
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1 400
100	1,000	all	107p.c	Mocurjee Spinning	1,125
1100	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,650
600	2,500	400	100p.c	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all		Soondurdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,630
2 50	2,000	1,10	150p	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	29	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
184	12,000	1,00	100p.c	Apollo Press Co.	8 2 0
250	2,5[illegible]	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	3,000	all	200p	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	5[illegible]	all	50 p.c	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,00	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,50[illegible]	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	2,000	all	25*p.c	East India Press Co.	2,700
120	8,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,850	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,400
300	1,000	all	70 p	Fremel Press Co	655
150	5,000	1,40	75 p	Imperial Press Co	810
700	400	350	60 p	Jodhusil Press & G. Co.	550
6 0	2,000	500	...	Nicol Pres. Manuf. Co. Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	85[illegible]	75[illegible]	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	510
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,15	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	350	all	40 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c	Volkart United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13[illegible]	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,280
1,000	50	all	4[illegible] pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	200	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1[illegible] pc.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	75
	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 pc	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19[illegible]	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar., '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed very quiet, with prices barely supported. The following sales are reported on Saturday :—

1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	Rs.	5 10 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 10 0
200 ,, ,, Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 2¾ lbs.	,,	1 15 3

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 21st report the Liverpool market as closing quiet but steady, with Surats quiet. In prices there is no alteration; sales amount to 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Money is gradually becoming easier, and though there is no alteration in the Bank of England's rates of discount, the market rate has been reduced to 6½ per cent. The Cotton Market closed very weak, with almost no business doing, and prices remained quite unaltered. The undermentioned purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms :—

25 candies Old Cutch		Rs. 172
75 ,, ,,	Veerumgaum	,, 170-71
100 ,, ,,	Sawginned, 25 days	,, 186

IN YARNS and METALS we have heard of no important sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Oct. 25.
23	H. M. S. Jumna	.....	England.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Surmah (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf.
	Oorun (s)	Nuncda	Coast and Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer Neera, Coburn, to Aden and Joddah, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer India, for Genoa, &c.
Steamer Euphrates for Kurrachee.
Steamer Cerdic, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
20 Derwentwater ..... London.

GALLE.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
19 Pekin (s) ..... China.
20 Nubia[(s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cerdic, s, 300 bundles 19 cases and 4,414 bars iron, T Gopjee; 215 bundles iron sheets, G Khanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 1 case dye, H Allibhoy & Co; 1 case sewing machine, A Framjee Moos & Co; 2 cases book covers, and 4 bales printing papers, G R Purvis.

Coromandel, s, 3 cases twine, 1 case skins, 1 case hardware, and 1 case caps, A Esoofbhoy.

Killarney, s, 50 barrels green copperas, V K Ghella & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London, 25 cases rum, J D Radelia.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 29 cases brandy, J D Radelia.

DAILY EXPORTS—22ND NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpour, 115 bales cotton, R Angus & Co.

Cella, s, 62 bales coir yarn, Nanjee Khatow; 4 cases rose oil, E Ebramjee; 11 bales hides, C Ebram.

Strathclyde, s, 1,000 bags wheat, Oomersey Cuma; 15 bales cotton, H Sobhagchund; 37 bales cotton, R Manockchund; 40 bales wool, D Govindjee; 30 bales wool, Premjee Peyraj; 100 bales wool, Lyon & Co; 268 packages wet dates, G Hurjeewan; 50 bales wool, L. Govindjee.

Deccan, s, 1 bale cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 10 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

China, s, 101 bales wool, N Khatow.

Cerdic, s, 800 bags wheat, Stearne Hobart & Co; 130 cwts horns, N Gangjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton, s, 15,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2 0 cwts horns, H Noormahomed.

Deccan, s, 24 cases mother of pearl shells, R Allirazs.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 3,000 bags gingelly seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 634 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India, s, 450 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Deccan, s, 25 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan, s, 2 bundles silk, M S Nimazee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Waddington, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, on leave, from Chindwara.

Hatch, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 21.

Wyllie, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Lucknow.

NOVEMBER 22.

Gibbs, Major, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

Hamilton, Sub-Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

Faulkner, Colonel, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to join, to Belgaum.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, November 19.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Alfred Wallis Paul, Asst Comr, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge, and with those of a Small Cause Court Judge, in Darjeeling.

Mr James Duff Ward is re-appointed to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Purneah with effect from the 5th Nov 1873.

Mr Charles Archibald Samuells, Offg Joint-Magt and Depy Collr, second grade, in charge of Bettiah, is vested with powers under Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr Charles Fortescue Worsley is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, vice Mr J S Carstairs, deceased.

Mr Alfred Wallis Paul, Asst Comr, in charge of the Depy Comr's Office, Darjeeling, is vested with powers, under Section 266 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from third or second Class Magists.

Mr H L Dampier resumed charge of the office of Secy to the Govt of Bengal from Mr A Mackenzie on the forenoon of this date.

Mr A Mackenzie resumed charge of the office of Junr Secy to the Govt of Bengal from Mr H J S Cotton on the forenoon of this date.

Mr Thomas Alfred Donough, Depy Magst and Depy Collr of Jessalpore, in Mymensing, is vested with powers under Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Capt William Hopkinson is re-appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magst of Dum Dum and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Cantonment Magistracy of Barrackpore by Capt W L Pamenby.

Mr Joseph Posford, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Collr, Second grade, Sylhet, is vested with the powers under Sections 142, 157, 222, 417, and 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Roger Henry Pawsey is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Collr of the Second Grade, with effect from the 16th Octr last, the date on which Mr. J. O'Kinealy was promoted to the First Grade. Mr. Pawsey will continue to officiate as Magste and Collr of Mymensing.

Mr. Frederick William Joseph Fees, B.A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Collr of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. D R. Lyall was promoted to the First Grade. Mr. Rees will continue to officiate as a Joint-Magst and Depy Collr of the First Grade.

Mr. Ebenezer Johnstone Burt, M.A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magst and Depy Collr of the Second Grade, with effect from the 12th Nov., the date on which Mr. C. F. Worsely was promoted to the First Grade.

Mr Charles Dickinson Field, B.A., LL.B., having returned from leave on the afternoon of the 25th Oct, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr Frank Robert Stanley Collier is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magst and Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Ebenezer Johnstone Burton, M.A., is appointed on special duty to assist the Comsr of the Rajshahye Division, with effect from the 14th Nov., the date on which he took charge of the duties.

Mr John Henry Ravenshaw, Judge of Dinajepore, is allowed furlough for five months and one day on medical certificate, and also for six months and twenty-nine days without pay, in extension. The privilege leave which was granted to Mr Ravenshaw under orders of the 27th Oct is commuted to such duty leave.

Mr Henry Home Metcalfe, Extra Asst Comr, in charge of Hylakandy Division, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Cachar.

Mr W Charles Lorain, Extra Asst Comr, is appointed to have charge of the Hylakandy division, and is vested with the powers of a Magst of the 2nd Class.

Mr John George Charles, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Collr first grade, is transferred to Patna.

Mr Frank Hunter Barrow, Asst to the Magst and Collr 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

The services of Mr Frederic Augelo Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, on special duty at Kooshtea are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Rajshahye for relief work.

Mr Arthur Hilton James, 21st Supt of Police and Asst Political Agent, Naga Hills, is allowed two years' leav of absence on medical certificate, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from the afternoon of the 20th Oct 1873.

Capt William Ingoldsby Nathorneal Knyvett, returned from furlough, is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Purneah.

The services of the following Police Officers are placed at the disposal of the Comr of Rajshahye for relief work, viz.—

Mr Sandford James Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, Hazareebaugh.

Mr Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, Asst Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs.

The services of the following Police Officers are placed at the disposal of the Comr of Rajshahye for relief work, viz.—

Mr Alexander Douglas Larymore, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Darjeeling.

Mr Arthur Bedford, Asst Supt of Police, Dacca.

The services of Sug T. Robinson, late an Inspecting Medical Officer in the Burdwan district, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department with effect from the 31st Jan last, the date on which he returned to Military duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Phillips, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to the Fourth Calcutta Division.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, Asst Engr, Second Grade, attached to the Purneah District, passed in Coll quial Hindustance on the 10th Oct 1873.

Mr. W. Fernie, Asst Engr, First Grade, from the Bhaugulpore to the Purneah District.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, Asst Engr, Second Grade, from the Purneah to the Bhaugulpore District.

Mr. F. Taylor, Exve Engr, Fourth Grade, to officiate as Exve Engr, Hidgellee Division, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Vertannes, or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Fenwick, Asst Engr, Second Grade, Poorce Survey Division, returned from privilege leave on the 24th Nov 1873.

Mr. J. H. Towgood, Asst Engr, Third Grade, Arrah Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 7th Nov 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Nov. 2[illegible])

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Story, Asst Comr, Jhansie, and Capt O J Chalmers, Cantonment Magst, Jhansie, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of the N W Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W B Drawbridge, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Chaplain of Landour, with effect from the date on which he relieves the Rev E Godfrey.

In consequence of the absence of the Hon'ble J F D Inglis in attendance on the Legislative Council of H E the Viceroy and Governor-General, Mr R Simson, Comr of the Rohilkhund Division, to officiate as Member of the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces.

Mr B Colvin, Offg Comr of the Jhansie Division, to officiate as Comr of the Rohilkhund Division.

So much of the Notification from this Department as relates to Mr R D Alexander's reversion from the grade of offg Joint Magst and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, is hereby cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Heining, Dist Engr, Cawnpore Subdivision of the Allahabad Provincial Division made over charge of his office to Mr J Cleburne, Municipal Engr of Cawnpore, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Mr A R Grant, and Mr J M Braidwood, Asst Conservators, 2nd and 3rd grade, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of the Conservator of Forests, N W Provinces, on the forenoon of the 6th idem, on which date Mr G Gist also joined the Kumaon Forest Division.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Feral Asst to Chf Engr of Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, with effect from the 1st instant.

Lieut E W Creswell, R E, Asst Engr, Rohilkhund Canals, is appointed to officiate at Feral Asst during Capt Marshall's absence, or until further orders.

Mr C T Evans, Asst Engr, returned 1873, from the privilege leave, is transferred from the Eastern Jumna Canal to 2nd Division, Ag.a Canal, which he joined on the 10th Oct, 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; Burmah; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
The Viceroy at Agra.
Viceregal Legislative Council.
The Famine in Bengal.
The Roorkee Camp.
The Kattywar Outlaws.
When found, to be made a Note of.
Captain Fraser and Dr. Kirk.
The "Situation" at Lahej.
An Appeal to the So-called Hindoo Reformers.
Native "Reformers" and Caste.
Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Town Council.
A Suit against the "Times of India" Newspaper.
Departure of H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile.
Arrival of H. M.'s Troopship Jumna.
Report on Cotton Cultivation in the Punjab for 1872-73.
The Yarkund Embassy.
Inventions.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Ahmedabad.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Docks for Bombay.
The Situation at Lahej.
Hindoo "Reformers" and Moral Courage.
The Sanitary Condition of Malabar Hill.
Manchester Goods v. our Local Cotton Industries.
Aden.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by c enders for transmission by any other route and conformina tions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday Nov. 24	Monday Dec. 15	
,, ,, Dec. 8	,, ,, ,, 22	
,, ,, ,, 8	,, ,, ,, 29	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday Dec. 2	Tuesday Dec. 30	
,, ,, ,, 16	,, ,, Jan. 13	

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday Nov. 24	Monday Dec.	1
,, Dec. 22	,, ,,	29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday, November 24.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

*21st Nov.	1873.	*5th Dec.	1873.	*19th Dec.	1873.
24th ,,	,,	8th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,
28th ,,	,,	12th ,,	,,	26th ,,	,,
1st Dec.	,,	15th ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Townson the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kruttpoora, Nassick, Mommar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for General, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Northern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo under. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas, on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce &c. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* D

with a massive gold ring, with a suitable inscription, as a mark of their appreciation of the valuable services which he had rendered to the regiment during the time that he had been associated with it. He accompanied the regiment to Bombay in order to serve with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, which arrived yesterday in the Jumna, he having been for thirteen years connected with the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, which left India in 1870. He already possesses a watch, which was presented to him by the 3rd Battalion, of which Colonel Ross, who brought out the 4th Battalion, was then in command.

MEDALS TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—With reference to G. O. C. C., dated 20th July 1873, No. 182, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confer on the following non-commissioned officers medals for long service and good conduct without gratuity :—

Ordnance Department.—Store Sergeants D. Hemsworth, H. W. Dunlop, T Mullany, J. Hanna, Geo. McDonald, F. Lyne, C. Floate, R. Vaughan, J. Chatham, M. Bourke, P. Cleary, T. Mckinley, J. Rose, J. Dunlop, C. Tate, F. Henderson, R. O'Neil, J. Leahy, R. Casboult, G. Gunn, and J. Dunn.

Commissariat Department.—Staff Sergeants C. Echlin, M. Williams, Geo. Choote, P. McFarlane, J. H. Hills, T. Quin, M. Power, C. Stuart, C. Carroll, W. Morris, J. Minty, R. Butler, and E. Perry.

Quarter master General's Department.—Barrack Sergeants T. McAllister, C. Browning, R. Furey, P. Moore, J. Daly, J. Roff, C. Parker, and Shipping Sergeant James Evans.

Hydrabad Contingent—Staff Sergeant George Brady.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thanking you for giving insertion to my yesterday's letter on the subject of reform among Hindoos, I have to draw your attention to a mistake which has crept into it. In writing about Mr. Madhavdas, I mentioned in my letter that he has re-married *a widow of his caste*, and not as the letter now states *an outcaste*. I hope you will insert this letter in your next issue in order to correct this mistake.

22nd November. A HINDOO.

NEWS-LETTERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

AHMEDABAD, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE expected advent here of two native scions of royalty by train yesterday from Wudwan, set the whole city on the *qui vive*, and long before the appointed hour, a general stampede to the railway station commenced. The crowd at the latter place was so dense, that one might well have ventured to walk over the heads of the masses without fear of injury to life or limb. Kalobu, the heir-presumptive to the Nowanuggur *gadee*—a natural son of the present Jam Vrebaiee, by a Mahomedan female, and whose legitimacy to the succession was not only negatived by the Bombay Government but publicly canvassed by some of the leading vernacular journals—foremost *Native Opinion*—as repugnant to Hindoo law, tradition and morality—is a most ordinary-looking young man of the genuine Moslem physiognomy. His royal kinsman and companion in travel, the heir-apparent to the Rajcote dynasty, was the other visitor. Both these princelings are on a pilgrimage to the "holy" city of Benares, where every orthodox Hindoo is enjoined by his religion to repair if possible, and by purification in the alleged redeeming virtues of the river Ganges, and the distribution of alms and the feeding of a host of lazy obese Brahmins, propitiate the household god. But Kalobu, it appears, has also another object in view. His claims to the *gadee*—as I said before—having been vetoed by the Bombay Government, acting under the advice of certain soothsayers who pretended to have been inspired by the gods. The lad's father, as the last resource, was induced to appeal to the Supreme Government against the decision of the local executive. The appeal having succeeded, the triumph was credited to the Gods, and hence for past favours vouchsafed Kalobu is bound in *foro conscientiæ*, to return thanks and, consequently, sallies forth well provided with what natives generally believe to be the omnipotent panacea for all mundane ills flesh is heir to.

The princes are accompanied by a very able political officer, Captain Nutt, and will, I believe, leave for Bombay on Saturday.

AHMEDABAD, 21ST NOVEMBER.

As your correspondents will not oblige your readers with a spicy, gossiping letter; and as I have the honour to belong to your dignified staff, I must send you a few items of intelligence. Our good General, Sir Edward Russel, has had the gratification of putting the Artillery that is located in camp and Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry through various field exercises, and he has, I believe, had reason to be satisfied with agile heels and brisk firing. The General will leave for Poona in the course of a few days. He has acquired popularity, and is altogether a commander of the right kind. Fever and colds are the prevailing diseases, but the health of the population is on the whole *very* good. The hospitals of the two native regiments do not contain many sick, and there are only ten Europeans and one woman who are afflicted with ordinary sickness. The Band of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery (head quarters) played the first time at the usual place on Tuesday last, and gladdened the hearts of "lovers of music" with delightful, spirit-stirring airs. The ladies—the richest ornaments of society—made the Bandstand attractive with their graceful figures, and the "lords of creation" appeared to be supremely happy. There is, indeed, a charm in cantonment life which men of refined understanding know how to appreciate. There are now *three* excellents bands in the station, and as "dull care" will be driven away, "it will not make young men grey, or turn old men into clay." The crops everywhere are being cut very fast and the country is losing the enchanting appearance which beautiful green vegetation naturally gave it a short time ago. I learn from some of my European commercial correspondents, who are on the *qui vive* for information in the agricultural districts, that the prospects of the cotton and rice crops are not favourable. They seem to think that the native cultivator would be a happy man if he would bestow greater attention on superior crops, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, castor and other descriptions of oil seeds.

RAJCOTE, 19TH NOVEMBER.

THERE is not much to chronicle in the shape of news, since there is scarcely anything worth recording taking place.

The Criminal Sessions under the presidency of Mr. Candy is going on, but most of the cases have no peculiar interest attached to them.

A wealthy banker of the city, whose name I shall for the present withhold, stands charged before the Special Assistant in charge of the State with receiving stolen property of the value of about Rs. 5,000. He has secured the services of a strong force of the local bar to defend him, and the trial will in all probability come off some time during next week.

The Bhyad and Gerassias of the province, who are for the most part illiterate and credulous men, possessed of scarcely a particle of common sense, are just now rather shy of the Rajisthanik Court, which was established for their special benefit, and this is because some cunning and artful mooktears think it to their interest to prevent the Gerassias obtaining speedy redress of their wrongs. It appears therefore desirable that some measures should be adopted authoritatively to protect these men against the wiles and arts practised to prevent their seeking for an adjustment of their rights through the legitimate channel now open to them. I hear that a month or so back, a petition professed to have been signed by a number of Gerassias, was submitted to His Excellency the Governor, protesting against the constitution of the Rajisthanik Court, as it now stands, but it would appear that on some of these Gerassias having been asked the reason for their having written that petition, their answer was, that they were asked to have their signatures put on a certain paper, which they agreed to, not knowing what that paper contained. It is in this manner that the poor Gerassias are impoverished and ruined by a body of designing knaves who pass off as mooktears, and pretend to be able to accomplish anything. Mr. Peile the other day issued a circular in the *Agency Gazette* to the effect that any talookdar who will not in future qualify himself in reading and writing will have a manager placed over his estate. In like manner I should say that if managers be appointed to administer the estates of Gerassias, they would reap the benefits in the shape of having their revenues properly and correctly looked after and adjusted.

The heir-apparent of Nowanuggur, Kalooba, has left his capital for the purpose of travelling. He is chaperoned by Captain Nutt, who will act in the double capacity of friend and monitor. Some of the other young chiefs will also shortly proceed on their travels, namely the heirs-apparent of Limree, Bhownuggur and Rajcote.

BOMBAY.

FIRE.—On Friday evening a fire broke out among some cotton stacked near the Apollo Bunder, but was soon put out.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs proceeds to England by the last mail steamer in December.

A DISPENSARY AT SURAT.—A correspondent states that a movement is being set on foot at Surat to open a dispensary in Nanpoora.

ALUNDER FAIR.—A Poona correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that on Saturday, the 15th inst., nearly 40,000 persons attended the Alundee fair.

DISMISSAL OF A FOUZDAR.—Nurberam Pragjee, late Fouzdar of Ooplets, under Gondul, in Kattywar, has been dismissed in disgrace for gross neglect of his duty.

HIGH COURT.—We are assured that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, late a judge of the High Court, will act for the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, during his absence to Europe.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF AN OUTLAW.—His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur offers a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of the outlaw, Moolcegur Bawa of Raen.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG HINDOOS.—The other day a lecture in Gujerathee was delivered by a Hindoo at Ahmedabad on the "Disadvantages of Infant Marriages among Hindoos.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, sentenced on Saturday one Ramchunder Trimbuck to pay a fine of fifteen rupees for assaulting one Rowjee Gungadhur.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A man named Syed Macoon was on Saturday convicted by the Senior Magistrate of stealing a shawl and a pair of shoes belonging to one Goolam Russool, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUROR FINED.—On Saturday last at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Alexander McHinch, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., a special juryman, was fined Rs. 100 for non-attendance in Court on Friday and Saturday last.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a woman. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by tetanus supervening on an injury to the knee, the result of her having accidentally fallen from the roof of a house.

PICK-POCKETS.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Sooleman Jumal and Mahomed Meer were charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 30 from the pocket of one Acharshaw Khoodrutshaw. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

POORUNDHUR bids fair to rival Mahableshwar shortly in the number of its visitors at seasonable periods. A correspondent writes from there—"An unusually large number of visitors, to escape the October heat of the plains, were among us till only the other day, and I have reason to believe that they have not been losers by the change."

INFANTICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held at the office of the Coroner on Friday concerning the death of a new-born native female child which was found drowned in a well. The jury found that the child had been drowned in a well by some person or persons, and that the act was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Smith, a European stonemason, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, also with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. Prisoner, being a confirmed drunkard, was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Josephi		Mendelsson.
Quadrille	Alma viva		Dupont.
Overture	Comico		S. S. Rot.
Valse	Sol'aten Leider		Gung'l.
Selection	Ernani		Verdi.
Galop	Velocipede		W. C. Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEW HINDOO ASSOCIATION.—An association designated the "Gentleman Association" has been set on foot in the Chandanwadi High School by some of the graduates and under-graduates of our University, for the purpose of "promoting female education, widow remarriage, and all other measures devised for ameliorating the condition of the people of this country, and for their political, intellectual, and social advancement."

A GIFT TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.—We are very glad to notice that a pianoforte, ordered from England by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai as a present to the public of Bombay, has arrived by the steamer Strathclyde. It was opened and fitted up in the Town Hall on Saturday last under the superintendence of Mr. Herbert Cope. The instrument is a magnificent one, and Mr. Byramjee is entitled to the thanks of the public for this appropriate gift.

THE HON. MR. NARAYEN.—A native paper highly eulogizes the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wasoodew for his able and useful advocacy of native interests in the Legislative Council. The writer calls him a brilliant ornament of the Council, and observes that Mr. Narayen has in such a short time proved, beyond doubt, how correct was the judgment of those who on his appointment as member of the Council congratulated the public on the occasion and gave him an eulogistic address.

SALE OF MR. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.—There was a fair attendance at the sale, which was resumed on Saturday last from lot No. 451 of the printed catalogue and carried down to lot No. 670. Lot No. 589 containing State trials and proceedings for high treason, 1640-1820, was brought to the hammer for Rs. 145; lot No. 660 of the same work, elegantly bound in half calf, for Rs. 225; and lot No. 646, containing six volumes of a foreign work, for Rs. 230. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to about Rs. 2,000.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack-shigram driver, by name Jamsetjee Jeevanjee, was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. Henry Cleveland, solicitor, with cruelly torturing his horse. The magistrate, on the evidence, adjudged the man guilty and fined him Rs. 15. Mr. Cleveland asked His Worship to have the horse shot on the ground, as the horse was much diseased and incapable of performing another day's labour. The magistrate said that he was not empowered by the Act to pass such an order.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—We understand that His Highness Maharaja Holkar Tookajeerow of Indore, accompanied by his family (two sons) and some of his sirdars and kharbarrees, will leave Indore on the 26th instant, and will arrive by rail at Munmar on the 3rd proximo; from which place His Highness will be accompanied by a large retinue, numbering in all about twelve hundred persons, and will proceed from Munmar to Chadwud, thence to Wudneer, and to Wunnee (called Shubt Shring), and from there to Poona.

THE PARSEE MURDERER.—The mother of the Parsee murderer who was tried at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murder, and was proved insane, appeared the other day, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and requested that an enquiry be made as to about Rs. 2,500 in currency notes, which sum she had given her son to trade with, and which was with him on the night the murder was committed. The magistrate told the woman that on the person of the murderer being searched only a piece of paper was found, so that he could not see any necessity for making further enquiries into the matter.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—A Gujerathee paper, in a communicated article, briefly discusses the question which of the two will prove a more beneficial ruler of Kattywar, Mr. Peile or Colonel Anderson, and gives his vote in favor of the latter. The writer admits that Mr. Peile is an officer of very wonderful abilities, and less hasty and impatient than Colonel Anderson. The writer does not seem, however, to approve of the way in which the Acting Political Agent has settled the two great questions regarding the administration of Kattywar, namely, the question of settling the disputes between the Chiefs and the Bhayads and Mulgrasias, and that of the police of the province.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday last at Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, at 3 P.M.

Mr. Carsondass Vallubdass took the chair and made a short statement of the reasons why it was proposed to wind up the Company.

The following resolutions were than carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. Kessowjee Seesurn, and seconded by Moolchund Kassidass, that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

Proposed by Mr. Lallbhai Valabhai, and seconded by Mr. Jevarilal Umiashunker, that the sale of the buildings and land at Madras to the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company at Rs. 16,000 be confirmed.

With a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL TOY.—The tramway, which is to be the source of so much gratification, will be commenced next month. The material has already arrived, and is now being landed on the wharf adjoining the Saluting Battery. There may be seen the rails, the wheels, and all the different parts of this very useful and excellent mode of travelling about from one part of our beautiful city to another, with ease, comfort, and satisfaction in the matter of cost. The first line of rail will, we hear, extend from near the Apollo Bunder to the Money School; from the latter spot it will branch off to the Crawford Market, and thence it will pass through one of the thoroughfares to Pydonee —*Argus*.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN, Captain W. Soames, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Showell.	Miss Waddington.
Mrs Bradshaw & four children.	Mr T Cakebread.
Mrs Vaux and child.	Mrs Col. Gordon.
Mrs Gordon.	Mr John LeGrand.
Mrs Bignell and infant.	Mr George Harris.
Mrs Davidson.	Mr W Taswell.
Mr A G Mullins.	Miss Douglas.
Mr J T Way.	Mr F G Carey.
Mr and Mrs A C Hall and three children.	A lady.
Mrs Sheehan and child.	Messrs E and N Bayley.
Col and Mrs Waddington.	Mr J T Brady.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W R Norris.	Three gentlemen.
Mr W F Graham.	Col. Hamilton Forbes.
Mr J Brand.	Mr T E Edmonds.
Mr and Mrs Milton.	

FOR VENICE.

Dr and Mrs Cunningham and child.	Mr Alfred Fountain.
Mr A Hickling.	Captain H M Pratt.
Mr H W Bliss.	Mr H M Herrold.
Major A E Wilkinson.	
Mr J H Coleman.	

FOR ADEN.

Depy Surg Genl J B Johnstone. Mr Robert Paterson.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE annexed is a further list of subscriptions received on account of the Parell Accident Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Captain Nutt	10	0	0
Keshowrao Bhasker	5	0	0
Nathoo Nanbhoy Thandar	1	0	0
Wishwanath Mayaram	2	0	0
R. Good	10	0	0
J. W. Cook	5	0	0
Dhunjeebhoy Jehangeerjee	5	0	0
P. B. Scott	5	0	0
Employés in the Engineering Department of the Wudwa Extension, B. B. and C. I. Railway	89	5	0

HIGH COURT.—24TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Appeal for Judgment.

1048-63—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bapoojee Dinshaw v Dinbai, his wife,—Khunderao.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

389-72—Jefferson and Payne—M. B. Cohen v Her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. C. Peile.

LONG CAUSES.

850-70—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and others v Ramrutton Sukharam and others—Dallas and Lych.

194-73—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao

635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crushna Laud and others v Jetha Raja and others—Khunderao.

576-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Kndurmull Sujunmull v Mathooradas Goculdas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

747-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Saraswatibai, widow, v Crushnajee Damajee—J. Gopal.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dowjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoovarbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and seventy deck passengers.

THE S. S. NEERA, 1397 tons, Captain C. C. Coburn, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and eight hundred and six pilgrims.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 560 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Mauritius (October 11th) with eighteen deck passengers and the following cargo :—14 cases syrup and 7,900 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Abdool Currim Cadoo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Saunders, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. Max Denso. For Bussorah—Two second class passengers For different ports—Thirty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PILOT, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and one first class, one second class, and sixty deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Col Faulkner, 6th Regt. N.I.; and for different ports, fifty-one deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. MASSILIA, 1,069 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta (November 6th), the with China mail and the following cargo :—3 boxes gold, 23 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes rupees, 2 boxes silver, 3 boxes silverware, 419 packages silk, 365 packages tea, 2 bales China roots, 348 packages sugar-candy, 16 boxes brass leaves, 67 packages picce-goods, 61 boxes copper cash, 20 packages papers, 2 cases vials, 11 bundles mats, 1 box fans, 2 packages preserves, 10 boxes Chinaware, 10 boxes wax, 133 cases benjamin, 2 boxes treasure, 2 packages teeth, 839 bags rice, 25 cases nutmegs, 16 packages gunnies, 2 packages merchandise, 1 box tobacco, 97 packages fire-clay, 1 box cigars, 2 cases mace, 1 case medicine, 15 bottles quicksilver, 8 bales twist, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S. S. INDIA, 832 tons, Captain Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Genoa (October 25th) via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. C. Fleming, Mr. E. Lear, Mr. O. Vogler, Mr. G. Inzoli, Mr. G. Jokali, Mr. E. Ortori, Miss Robinson, Mr. G. Pozzi, Mr. J. Posser, Mr. W. Gahzini, Miss D'Archer. Miss E. DeMarchi. From Naples,—Rev. and Mrs. W. Ellington and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Case. From Port Said—Mr. G. Petala. From Suez—2 deck passengers. From Aden—Rev. Venanzio and three natives deck. She brought the following cargo :—3,192 cases and 2 casks spirit, 447 cases wine, 21 cases mercury, 3 packages wearing apparel, 6 packages books, 15 cases tissue, 1 case silk, 4 cases paste, 1 case sweetmeats, 3 cases provisions, 1 case olive oil, 1 cask beans, 1 case chestnuts, 26 packages merchandize, 1 cask salted olive, 3 cases butter, 120 packages cotton, 1 case starch, 4 cases saffron, 1 case zinc, 1 case inkstands, 2 cases looking-glasses, 2 cases toys, 1 case lamp, 2 cases clocks, 2 cases perfumery, 4 cases corks, 2 cases goods, 12 cases brandy, 2 cases nails, 1 case plum, 1 case glass, 46 casks oil, 2 casks brimstones and marble slabs, 5 cases marble slabs, 32 casks sulphur, 2 cases furniture, 2 packages coffee, and some packages for transhipment or different ports.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Neil, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

THE OUTLAWS IN KATTYWAR.

WE have been requested to publish the following true statement of facts as to the recent affairs with outlaws in Kattywar :—

At the end of March five Wagheers, even then fugitives from justice, came out of Okha, the western promontory of Kattywar, which is ruled by the Gaekwar and in which the Wagheer tribe live.

They betook themselves to the Burda tribes, where the frontiers of Joonaghur, Nowanuggur, and Porebunder join, and gathered to them a following of Mhers and Charuns, tribes of unsettled habits in Kattywar.

Active efforts were made by Captain Jackson at Dwarka to bring them in, but in vain. The Kattywar Durbars were also pressed to take rigorous measures: what is called "the new police system" was not then, and indeed is not yet, in force.

In June, the band, led by the Wagheers, attacked two Porebunder villages and killed a watchman in one of them. After this they lived with halters round their necks.

In August they attacked another Porebunder village, and at the end of the month they descended on a Gondul village on the Joonaghur frontier and surprised the guard, carrying off twelve muskets and ammunition and wounding five of the Gondul police.

This village, Mehrwudur, had a large police guard posted in two detachments. The village was betrayed by one of its own indigenous watchmen, who now awaits trial. The police were grossly careless, and merited the punishment they got.

The gang was now dangerous, and in order to see that the police of the States did their duty, Captains Wodehouse and Salmon moved up to that part of their districts, Sorath and Hullar, which touches the Burdas, and Captain Scott, who had accepted the appointment of special officer of police, but not yet entered on his duties, came up from Porebunder towards the hills.

From that time the gang was unable to attack any more villages. But the whole country was covered with grain crops six or eight feet high, giving endless hiding room. Nevertheless, the gang was driven from place to place. A force of the Nowanuggur police ecaught them in the Burdas on September 20 and shot one of the Wagheers. The Mhers and Charuns who had been with the gang and left them again were picked up one by one. At length (October 25) the Nowanuggur police brought the bulk of the gang to bay in a field near a village between the Burdas and Okha. It happened that Captains Salmon, Scott, and Wodehouse were all within a day's ride, and naturally they all did ride to the spot. They found a brisk fight going on, one policeman killed, and the jemadar wounded, and they were all fired at by the gang, which hastily established itself in a well. Arrangements were made to attack, and then a last chance of surrender was offered, which the gang accepted and came out, laying down their arms at the feet of the English officers. There were two Wagheers, one Sindhi and three Mhers. The Wagheers and two Mhers have since been hung, and the remaining two criminals sentenced to transportation for life. Others who were at one time members of the gang have been sentenced to various terms. One of the worst of them was killed on November 4, and there are two only now at large, who are being steadily hunted down.

The area over which this gang moved was about one-twentieth part of Kattywar. Besides their exploits there has been only one "loot" in the whole of Kattywar during the 7½ months of the current official year.

The statement made by "Centurion," in the *Times of India* of November 13, that a gang of 28 Medas were out against Joonaghur somewhere between April and June, and that they were inveigled and made prisoners by Major Watson is totally false. Major Watson has been at Pahlunpoor since March.

In 1872-3 there were 18 "loots" in Kattywar, and a much larger number in 1871-2. In the 7½ months of 1873-4 there have five loots, of which four were executed by the Wagheer gang. Of course a gang led by Wagheers who are bound to die either by bullet or halter is formidable. Of two statements made by anonymous correspondence in the *Times of India*, neither the statement that Kattywar is overrun with outlaws, nor the statement that the outlaws taken were utterly insignificant, is true.

The affair of the Deedas is quite distinct from the above. The Deedas were outlaws against Morvi, a state in the north-west of Kattywar. The Deedas have never entered Kattywar this year. They have been a formidable enemy to Morvi for some years, and there had been talk of admitting them to terms, but Government, after taking such opinions has it thought proper to ask for, firmly set its face against all treating with murderers. A special force was being organized to meet the emergency, when the Deedas put themselves into the hands of the Kutch police on October 23 without firing a shot.

There has been no outlawry in Northern Kattywar during the year. The Deedas having threatened vengeance when their overtures were rejected, thirty sabres of the 2nd Cavalry were moved to Jhalawar and put under Lieutenant Humphrey, merely as a precautionary measure.

These facts have been sent for publication in order to clear the public mind of any misconceptions which may have been caused by a series of false and malicious anonymous letters which the editor of the *Times of India* has admitted to his columns.

Any reader who wishes to verify the exact truth of the statements here made can do so by applying either to any of the Political Officers in Kattywar, or, if he prefers non-official information! to any of the Durbars.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 11th November, sanctioning the transfer of the Bonded Warehouse to the Port Trust from 1st December next.

Resolution—Consideration postponed until receipt of Bonded Warehouse Committee's report.

Read letter dated 18th November 1873, from the Deputy Conservator, recommending that the pilotage charge for steamers be levied on half the registered tonnage of the vessel, or, as an alternative, that the charge for pilotage be three-fourths that for a sailing vessel.

Captain Henry made the following proposals :—

1. That the Pilot Establishment of Bombay be declared free to any man who can pass the necessary examination.

2. That to make the work fairly remunerative the Port Trustees may limit the number of running pilots.

3. That natives be allowed to become pilots.

4. That the present establishment for collecting the pilotage be abolished, and that each pilot collect payment for the work he has done according to the legal scale—paying into the Trustees' office a royalty which shall not be less on each vessel than the present share of pilotage received by the Trust.

5. That the saving effected by the abolition of the Collector's department of pilotage go towards the earnings of the pilots.

6. That the present pilot schooners (or as many of them as may be required) be hired out to the pilots (who must form themselves into companies for the purpose) at a rental of not more than 8 per cent. on their original cost.

7. That the pilotage on sailing ships be reduced to the present rate of pilotage on steamers and that transporting fees be reduced to the rate of pilotage and cease to be called transporting fees.

8. That to regulate the details in the alteration of the pilotage system a sub-committee be appointed.

Resolution—The Deputy Conservator's letter and Captain Henry's memo. are remitted to a committee, consisting of Captain Henry, Captain Giles, G. A. Kittredge, Esq., and W. G. Hall, Esq., for consideration and report.

Read letter dated 19th November, from the Traffic Manager, suggesting that the Customs authorities be asked to withhold port clearance from any native craft that does not produce a certificate from the Master Attendant's Department that the vessel's measurement is correct, and that any tindal sailing under a false register be prosecuted.

Read report by Master Attendant thereon, dated 18th November, disapproving of the recommendations of the Traffic Manager for reasons given.

Resolution—Any case of attempted fraud through vessels using false registers or certificate of measurement to be reported to the Commissioner of Customs with the request that the owners be prosecuted.

Read letter dated 10th November, from the Signal Officer, enquiring how the guns at Cumballa Hill signal station are to be disposed of, and if the flag-staff is to be dismantled, and stating that the tindal and one lascar of the establishment can be employed at the Colaba signal station in the place of two men, who can be discharged. He reports that the remaining two men at Cumballa Hill are old and unfit for further service, and will probably prefer claims for pension. The store, he states, can be used at the other signal stations.

Resolution—The arrangement proposed by the Signal Officer regarding the men and stores is approved of. Orders regarding the flag-staff and guns will be given hereafter.

DENMARK—It is announced from Vienna that the Crown Prince of Denmark is doing his utmost to persuade the German Emperor to carry out the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague. It is by no means impossible he may succeed. Prince Bismarck is not fond of yielding any right he may have acquired; but in the present instance there are good reasons for acting moderately. The great majority of the people of North Schleswig are Danish, and so long as they are kept against their will in subjection to a State they dislike, they will be discontenced, and Denmark will be a persistent enemy of Germany. This is of no great consequence at present; but in the event of another war with France, it might be of very serious moment. Denmark cannot effect much alone; but, acting as an ally of France, she might prove an extremely troublesome enemy, particularly by sea. As it happens, the territory in question is declared by the Prussian general staff to be of no particular military value. The Danish Crown Prince is acting wisely in attempting to enlist the sympathies of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The latter, being a party to the Treaty of Prague, has a right to make his voice heard in the matter; and at present there is no living sovereign by whom the Emperor William would be more readily influenced. It is of the utmost importance that friendly relations should be established between Austria and Germany, and if the desired end can be promoted by allowing the people of North Schleswig to decide whether they prefer their northern or southern neighbours there is little doubt that very slight sacrifice will be made. If the demands of Denmark are conceded, Prussia will find herself in the unusual position of a State admired for generosity in her dealings with other nations. After all, however, what Denmark asks is not so much an act of generosity as of simple justice.—*Globe*.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

A CIRCUS in Bombay! The very sound of the words fills natives with awe who have heard strange and wonderful stories of the jugglers and equestrians of Western public arenas, while it carries the memory of exiled Englishmen back to the days of their youth when they used to sit in Astley's, Sanger's, or Hengler's, wrapt in admiration at the fairies on horseback or whirled away in paroxysms of mirth by the funny long-capped clown who now balanced a feather on his nose and again behaved himself so outrageously that he had to submit frequently to be thrashed by the tall gentlemanly person who cracked a long whip in the middle of the ring. A circus in Bombay! "Absurd! impossible!" But not so fast! Thanks to these days of enterprise we *have* a circus among us, and, what is more, one of the finest circuses in the world. We were among the sceptics who thought that if a circus were really coming to Bombay, it would be but a second-rate affair, just as India, as a rule, seems to get only second-rate public performers to grace either her stage or her concert-hall. But we went to see Chiarini's on Saturday night, and we hereby recant us of our heresies. Chiarini's is not a second-rate circus. We have not seen it surpassed even in England, and we recommend everybody who wishes to spend a pleasant evening to take the earliest opportunity of paying it a visit.

Signor Chiarini's arrangements are admirable. The large tent which encloses the circle is situated on the Esplanade nearly opposite the Boree Bunder station, and is of gigantic size. The seats graduate upwards from the side of the ring, so that from all parts of "the house," if we may so speak of a tent, an uninterrupted view of the performers may be enjoyed. Ventilation is provided by a large portion of the upper sides of the tent being left open all round. On Saturday evening we certainly could not complain of the heat in the circus, and this, too, although the immense arena presented the appearance of a sea of faces. So great a crowd we have seldom seen before at a public entertainment, and we daresay the performers must have been delighted with the picturesqueness of the scene, where Hindoo and Mussulman rubbed shoulders with Europeans on every tier of benches. We could not help thinking that the vast crowd was a compliment to Signor Chiarini's judicious advertising. For some time past dead walls in Bombay have been suddenly becoming alive with brilliant posters representing people spinning round in mid air with a flying horse beneath them, female enchantresses diving through paper hoops, and clowns balancing elephants on their nose! We are afraid that a good many of the representatives of Young Bombay now firmly believe that the last named feat is a part of the great European tumasha, and, although no such feat was performed on Saturday evening, yet Signor Chiarini will forfeit a high place in public estimation if he leaves Bombay without making somebody lift an elephant on to his nose, where it must be balanced on one of its hind legs for several minutes.

Before the performances commenced many an eye was frequently directed to that little corner of the ring which is generally associated in the mind of the youthful Britisher with the mysterious cave which flew open at the "Open Sesame" of command and permitted to ride forth into the world the Forty Thieves all glittering in purple and gold. The usual signs of impatience were manifested, but a frantic dog getting into the arena exercised public attention until the curtain in the corner of the ring was drawn aside, and—tremulous moment of expectation!—four ladies and four gentlemen prettily dressed as Lancers rode into the middle of the ring. The eight performed a number of evolutions under the direction of Signor Chiarini, and were frequently applauded to the echo. Mr. J. Fellom, who is described in the programme not as Hercules but as the modern "Milo," next entered the ring, and performed some feats of strength with cannon balls and dumb bells, the most remarkable of which was holding up in one hand a dumb bell weighing 175 lbs. and carrying it across the arena. It was as much as some of the audience could do to stoop and lift the ponderous weight with both their hands. The audience were next introduced to "laughable scenes at Tattersall's," in which two ponies and Mr. Edward Rowland were the prominent figures. Mr. Rowland is a most amusing clown, both as to grimaces and ridiculous and extremely clever contortions. He put his pony into a gig and attempted to drive it round the ring, but the admirably-trained little animal performed such extraordinary capers between the shafts that the progress made was slow. Finally the pony went off with a rush, but only apparently when the gig was pushed from behind by another pony, which placed its forelegs on the back of the conveyance, and in this way ran round the ring several times. Then came quarter of an hour with "tumbling on the carpet." Somersaults of all descriptions were performed by the company, but the most conspicuous were those which were executed by Mr. H. Gonzales, who is a very extraordinary voltigeur indeed, now leaping in the air and striking his feet once or twice before somersaulting, and at another time tumbling right round the ring at such a rapid rate that he resembled a Catherine-wheel on a tour off its axis. Next to Mr. Gonzales, the clown should be mentioned, some of his contortions being, though extremely difficult, yet so amusing that their difficulty was lost sight of. We now come to the sixth item of the programme, "The Foxhunter," where La Petite Emilie, described as the smallest equestrian in

to the effect that it is clearly unsustainable, which will have the effect of a *nolle prosequi*; and the prisoner will be discharged. The Court thinks it right to notice that it appears that the Consul-General at Zanzibar has been led into error in the course he has pursued in this case. The order in Council of the 9th August 1866 is issued under the provisions of 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 98, and only applies to British subjects. The power to issue commissions to take evidence in cases of offences against the slave trade is confined to the Court of Queen's Bench in England. This Court can, under that Act, take evidence under a commission issued by the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, but has no power to issue a commission to Zanzibar, much less to use depositions taken by the Political Agent there as evidence against a prisoner. The only other cause which may have misled that officer is section 330 of the New Criminal Procedure Code and Act 11 of 1872, section 10. But the latter section only applies to British subjects, which this prisoner, on the face of the Political Agent's proceedings, is not, while section 330 of the Criminal Procedure Code only applies to the District Courts and the High Court on its Appellate Side, and not to it in its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction. The Court has deemed it right to notice these points in making the order in the case, as they may lead to the subject being considered by the only authorities who can amend the law.

The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THE following case was heard after tiffin before his Lordship and a common jury:—

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

Goolabdas Boojun, Mankoo Soobhana, and Luxmee, woman, Hindoos, pleaded not guilty; the two first to charges of having, on the 14th instant, had in their possession certain instruments and materials—two moulds, three crucibles, a melting spoon, scales, and two pieces of metal—for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin—viz., the Queen's rupee; and with having in their possession three false rupees knowing them to be counterfeit. The third prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge of uttering counterfeit coin. The prisoners were undefended.

The facts of the case briefly are, that on the 14th instant, the woman Luxmee, accompanied by another woman Toolsee, went to a Marwaree named Chunna Motee, a grocer, at Byculla, and purchased a couple of annas worth of *bajree* and peppermint, in payment of which she tendered a rupee to be changed. The Marwaree at once detected the counterfeit and asked her where she had obtained the coin from. She said from her son, who got it from his master. She also admitted having had another rupee which she had parted with to somebody else. The Marwaree then gave her into custody.

The woman Luxmee was living under the protection of the first prisoner, and No. 2 was a friend and visitor. Nos. 1 and 2 used to manufacture the rupees while the woman sat outside the room door. The rooms of both these men were searched, and implements for counterfeiting coin were found, as also false coin on the person of the first prisoner.

The evidence against Nos. 1 and 2 was very clear and corroborative as given by several witnesses. That against the woman was not however very conclusive. On his Lordship's summing up, the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against Nos. 1 and 2, but could not agree as to No. 3.

His Lordship requested them to retire again and bring a verdict on all, as the prisoners were all indicted together. After a further consideration of an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty as against the first two prisoners and not guilty as against the woman (*No.* 3).

She was at once discharged, and the other prisoners aprotested their innocence, stating they had been entrapped into it through enmity.

His Lordship in consideration of their ages—both were men far advanced in life—sentenced them to imprisonment for two years each.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

AT the Small Causes Court, the other day, a case of considerable importance to the mercantile community was disposed of by Judge Spencer. The parties in the case were J. Brown, master of the steam ship Timor, vs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Craigie (Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) for the defendants.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

The plaintiff in this case sues to recover from the defendants, Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., damages for breach of contract, in not shipping 160 tons of wheat on the s. s. Timor, in pursuance of a shipping order. The loss claimed is the difference between the rate of freight mentioned in the shipping order 5-26 per ton, and the rate at which the filling up order was granted, 42-6 per ton. The ship Timor when in Bombay in May last, was consigned to Messrs. Graham and Co., whose duty it was to procure freight for her. It was estimated that the ship would carry from 3,000 to 3,300 tons. She did actually carry 3,222 tons. Messrs. Graham and Co. granted shipping orders in the usual way for from 2,500 to 2,700 tons, and on the 9th of June they granted a filling-up order for 200 tons of wheat, and as much cotton or wool as the ship might require to complete her loading, shipment to be completed by the 14th June. Among the orders taken in the usual course was one by the defendants on the 3rd of June, for 250 tons of wheat, *to be shipped immediately*. Another order had, on the 27th of May preceding, been granted by Graham and Co. to Runsord Ghella for 4,000 pressed bales; 2,000 to be shipped before the 31st of May, and the balance before the 5th of June. Runsord Ghella is a broker and speculator in freight; he does a large business with Messrs. Graham and Co., who when he sub-lets freight, do not hold him strictly to the terms of the orders granted to him, but permit him to vary them, both as to the description of goods to be shipped, and the time for shipment. In the present instance they permitted him, under their order of the 27th of May, to grant defendants a sub-let order on the 5th of June, for 150 tons of wheat, to be shipped before the 11th idem; and a second order on the 8th June for 100 tons of wheat. What the terms of this order were as to time for shipment, is not known, as it is not now forthcoming. The defendants were thus the holders of three shipping orders by the Timor, for 500 tons in all, one dated 3rd June, which they had obtained directly from Messrs. Graham & Co. for 250 tons of wheat "to be shipped immediately;" a second order which they had obtained from Runsord Ghella on the 5th of June, for 150 tons, the time for shipment under which would not expire until the 11th of June; and a third order from the same person, dated 8th of June, for 100 tons. It is admitted by both parties to this suit that when a shipping order contains the condition "to be shipped immediately," the cargo must be sent alongside within two or three days. The defendants were therefore bound to have the cargo under the order of the 3rd of June alongside by the 6th. On the 4th of June the defendants entered at the Custom House 1,500 bags of wheat, equal to 172 tons, to be shipped by the Timor. These 1,500 bags were sent alongside on the 4th and 5th of June. On the 6th of June 710 bags more, equal to 78 tons, were entered and sent alongside. There was thus alongside the Timor, on the 6th of June, 250 tons of wheat, the precise quantity required to complete the order of the 3rd of June. The defendants continued after the 6th of June to send cargo alongside. The last was despatched on the 14th of June. The total quantity sent alongside was 462 tons, of this 341 tons were taken on board, and the rest shut out. The loading of the ship was not completed on the 13th of June. Although the full amount of the three orders, 500 tons, had not been sent alongside before the 15th of June, it is clear that had that been done, the result would have been the same; no more than was actually taken on board, would have been received. On the 10th of June the defendants sent a bill of lading to the office of Messrs. Graham and Co., for the captain's signature, for 160 tons of wheat; this was said by Runsord Ghella's partner, by whom the bill was presented, to have been shipped under Runsord's order of the 27th May. This bill was passed by the clerk whose duty it is to examine such documents. Two other bills of lading were subsequently sent in for signature, one for 151 tons also under Runsord Ghella's order; and a third for the balance of 90 tons under the first order of the 3rd of June. The 341 tons shipped were consequently appropriated by the defendants in the following manner—251 tons in completion of the orders obtained by them from Runsord Ghelia, and the balance of 90 tons in part fulfillment of the first order of the 3rd of June. The plaintiff now claims damages for the non-shipment of the balance of this order—*viz.* 169 tons. The defendants contend that they are not liable, as the plaintiff's agents, Messrs. Graham and Co., had made engagements for a larger quantity of cargo than the ship could carry; that their cargo was shut out, although it was alongside in ample time to be taken in; that by continuing to take in the cargo that was sent by the defendants until the 14th of June without remonstrance, there had been a waiver of the condition, which required the goods to be shipped immediately; and that the agents could not re-let on defendant's account without given them due notice of their intention to do so. A good deal of correspondence has passed between Messrs. Graham & Co. and Messrs. Finlay, Scott &c. Co. on this subject. The latter resist the claim made against them on the ground that there is a principle at issue with reference to re-letting without notice, which is of importance to the mercantile community. There does not appear to me to be any such principle involved in this case, nor does the question arise as to what steps a ship agent should take before re-letting. The point to be decided is a narrow one—viz. whether a shipper, who, having obtained a shipping order for a certain quantity of goods, completes that order by shipping them, but before the bill of lading is signed obtains other orders by the same vessel at lower rates of freight, and a portion of the goods sent under *these orders* is shut out, has the right to appropriate the previous shipments to these latter orders. I think it is clear he has not. Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., in their letter to Messrs. Graham & Co. of the 21st of June, say that their cargo at 52-6 was shut out: in this they were under a misapprehension. All their cargo at 52-6 was alongside *before* they commenced shipping under the subsequent orders, and was taken in; it was this latter cargo which was shut out. Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. admit that when they took the order for 250 tons of wheat "to be shipped immediately," they entered into an engagement to send the wheat alongside in two or three days. I cannot assume that they *then* intended to break their engagement: on the contrary there is the clearest evidence of their intention to fulfill it, inasmuch as on the 4th of June (before they had got either of the orders from Runsord Ghella) they had entered at the Custom House and sent alongside 172 tons of wheat, and the balance of 78 tons on the 6th. Indeed, Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. almost admit this in their letter to Messrs. Graham & Co. of the 21st of June. They say, "When we heard that the steamer was going to shut out wheat, we naturally sent in bills of lading under the lower engagements first, knowing how prone steamers are to over-engage, and leave the shippers no recourse when their cargo is shut out. We do not think that this was treating you unjustly. We merely took care of our own interests, leaving it to the steamer to take care that our dearer engagements were not rejected." I am of opinion that Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. having shipped 250 tons of wheat, which at the time of shipment were clearly intended to be in fulfillment of the order of the 3rd of June, it was not open to them afterwards to appropriate these goods to the shipping orders subsequently obtained by them, but that they were bound to send in a bill of lading for these 250 tons at the rate at which the order was granted. At the same time I think that as the two subsequent orders from Runsord Ghella were not both at the same rate, and as the entire quantity for which they were granted was not taken in, Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co. had the right to elect to which of the two they would appropiate their latter shipments. I have held that the defendants were bound to send in a bill of lading for the full amount of the order of the 3rd of June. A question has been raised whether the conduct of Messrs. Graham & Co., the plaintiffs' agents, have absolved them from this liability. Great stress was laid upon the circumstance that the first bill of lading which was sent for signature on the 10th of June, was made out under Runcord Ghella's order. It was contended that this circumstance was sufficient intimation to Messrs. Graham and Co. that the defendants were not shipping under the order of the 3rd June, and that it was their duty to have given the defendants notice of their non-fulfilment of their engagement. But Mr. Paterson has stated that he was all the time under the impression that the defendants had completed the order of the 3rd of June, and as a matter of fact his impression turns out to have been correct. Again, in the Custom House returns which were consulted, showed that Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. were shipping by the Timor a much larger quantity of wheat than would be covered by the order of the 3rd of June. The inference to be drawn from this was that they had obtained in addition a sublet order, and that the bill of lading under the former order would be forwarded in due course. As to the two other bills of lading which were afterwards sent in for signature, his agents having ratified Runsord Ghella's authority to grant the orders, I think the Captain was bound to sign the bills as prepared by the defendants, if they insisted upon his doing so, and that his remedy was the one he has now adopted, an action for damages. The question as to the amount of damages is one of some difficulty, and this difficulty is caused by the complication of the orders granted by Messrs. Graham and Co. with those granted by Runsord Ghella. I do not think, however, the plaintiff is entitled to the full sum he claims. His agents, Messrs. Graham and Co. permitted Runsord Ghella to issue shipping orders which he was not in strictness authorized to do, and they have recognized those orders. One of the orders allowed the defendant time to the 11th of June to ship. Whether any time for shipment was mentioned in the other order does not appear. Undoubtedly according to the custom of the port, if any portion of the cargo sent by defendants, under those orders was alongside before the loading of the ship was completed, they had a right as against Runsord Ghella, with whom they had contracted, to insist upon its being taken on board in priority to the cargo which was alongside under the filling-up order. After completing the order of the 3rd of June, the defendants sent alongside 212 tons of cargo in part fulfilment of the two subsequent orders they had obtained for 250 tons. Of this, 91 tons only were received and the rest was shut out. In the hurry and confusion of loading, and in the struggles of the different boatmen to secure precedence in getting their boats unloaded, goods under the filling-up order were taken, while those belonging to the defendant were alongside. I repeat that under the terms of their contract with Runsord Ghella, the defendants had a right to insist on their goods being taken on board in preference to those under the filling-up order, and if when their goods had been thus shut out, they had sent in, as I think they ought to have done, bills of lading for 250 under the order of the 3rd of June, and the residue of 91 tons under Runsord Ghella's orders, no action could have been maintained against them for the non-fulfilment of the balance of these latter orders. Certainly not at the suit the of plaintiff, whose remedy, if any, would have been against Runsord Ghella. It may however be a question whether the defendants, having chosen to appropriate the shipment which they had in the first instance intended to be under the order of the 3rd of June, to the subsequent orders, and sent in bills of lading under those orders (which I think the plaintiff was bound to sign), have not by their act deprived the plaintiff of his remedy against Runsord Ghella, and whether under these circumstances he has not a right to claim from them the full damages sued for. On this question if the plaintiff desires it, I will state a case for the opinion of the High Court. I am of opinion that the proper way of assessing the damages is as follows:—The defendants filled up bills of lading at the following rates:—100 tons at £2-5=£225. 151 tons at £2-8-9 = £368-1-3. 90 tons at £2-12-6 = 236-5. Total freight £829-6-3. The bills of lading ought to have been filled up at the following rates—250 tons at £2-12-6 = £656-5, 91 tons at £2-5 = 204-15, total freight £861. The plaintiff is entitled to the difference between the two sums, £861 and £829-6-3, or £31-13-9.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A BANDY-MAN, bandy and pair of bullocks fell over the side of the Coonoor Ghat, on the night of the 13th instant. The bandy was considerably shattered and the bullocks seriously injured, but strange to say, the driver was not in the least hurt. It would appear that the fall was occasioned by the driver's negligence, as he was fast asleep at the time of the accident, and was only awakened by the shock of the concussion.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

A HEARTY WELCOME.—Dr. J. C. Penny, for some years Civil Surgeon of Delhi, returned from Europe last evening and received a perfect "ovation" at the railway station on his arrival. There were not only a large number of Europeans present, but *crowds* of native gentlemen waiting to welcome their old friend. One of the Doctor's old servants very considerately came with a tray of bread and butter and a bottle of "old crusted port," thinking that the fatigue of the journey might render this refreshment necessary. The "gathering" must have been highly gratifying to the feelings of Dr. Penny, but I am informed that he is not likely to remain here, as Dr. Taylor, who has been officiating for him, will succeed to the appointment, as a permanent arrangement, if he has not already done so, and that Dr Penny goes to Ambala.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Peshawur correspondent writes that Shahadad Khan, one of the Rueesis of Bajour, has, for purposes of his own, written to the Ameer urging him to occupy that country. The Moola Sahib of Swat, on hearing of this, addressed Shahadad Khan, censuring him for inviting an invasion of his country, and adding that he looked upon the Ameer as an infidel. He directed Shahadad Khan to adopt some measures whereby the Ameer would be prevented from entering Bajour. The Moola Sahib has also endeavoured to incite Gholam Hyder Khan, Raees of Bajour, and the ruler of Kashgar to attack Shahadad Khan, pointing out to them, that if Bajour is taken by the Ameer, he will quickly conquer Kashgar and Swat also.

Our Bokhara correspondent informs us that the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Shuhr-i-Subz to make some arrangement with the people.

The commander of the Russian forces, while on a tour of inspection, stayed in Bokhara three days and saw a good deal of the city, but as the Ameer was not there, he has gone to Shuhr-i-Subz to meet him.

From Cabul we hear, that seven of the Shinwaries, who were taken prisoners some time back, have been blown from guns, and that the remainder were released after a promise had been exacted from them that they would raise two regiments for the Ameer's service. After they had reached their homes, the Ameer wrote and directed them to make over a certain Meean and his fort to him, as this Meean had rebelled against Noroz Khan. In reply, they said, that they had promised to raise two regiments but not to give up any fort, and that if the Ameer wanted it he must come and take it. Upon this the Ameer wrote that he did not want any men from them, but that a time would come, and very soon, when he would not only take the fort but the whole of their tribe also.

We hear that the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on Nowroz Khan has been remitted, and that after having a khillut conferred upon him, he has been released and sent to Lalpore with directions to sternly repress all pillaging and disorders of every kind.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

LORD NAPIER AT MEERUT.

MEERUT, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief has been taking advantage of his prolonged visit at Meerut by making a close inspection of the troops previous to the departure of Lieutenant-General Travers, who vacates the command of the division, and of Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, who shortly gives up command of his fine regiment, the 15th (the King's) Hussars. It must be a pleasure to Lord Napier to visit a station where such good fellowship, kindly feeling, and anxious obedience is found. The bond that has bound the gallant General and those under him is one which it would be hard to find strengthened, and I do not believe that there is a single officer or soldier who does not feel as if a personal and dear friend, as well as a gallant and noble leader, was about to leave him. As regards Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, the truest and fittest words that can be said of his past work is to be found in Lord Napier's simple words that "the 15th Hussars ought to be proud of their colonel, and he of them." There is something sad in the severing of such ties as these are, but let us hope that the example shown by these commanders may be remembered and imitated by those who have benefitted by their gentle yet firm rule. I hear that General Thesiger and Colonel Roberts have gone to Roorkee to see for themselves the ground where the future camp is to be, and in a very short time the troops who are to assemble there will be pouring to the rendezvous. I hope and believe that the success of these assemblies, as regards the attainment of a higher order of mobility, will be fully exemplified. General Thesiger combines, with his intimate knowledge of staff work, the practical views of the most modern army reformers, as shown by the different pamphlets and ideas he has given to the public. We only hope that the difficulties of the country as regards water-supply, may not interfere with and tie down the freedom of his movements, but it is on this point that we alone have gloomy forebodings.

I cannot help thinking (with all due deference to those more intimate with military matters) that the substitution of one, if not two, mountain batteries would, under the very peculiar nature of the country to be traversed, have added much to the interest of the manœuvres, and more accorded with the conditions of the force which, under circumstances of real warfare, would have been massed at Roorkee. The rugged slopes, the dense undergrowth and narrow paths of the Sewalik will prove a barrier to the movements of horse and field artillery, and leave a small chance of success to an attacking force, but the difficulty of a sufficient water-supply may debar any attempt to work on the wide uncultivated land which otherwise offers such temptations to a free and extended march. No water is, I believe, to be got in the Anderee, Doulkunde or Kansrow passes, but, no doubt, sufficient could be alway carried for a day by a force unaccompanied by horses.

The probability of a famine in Bengal has not, I am told, as yet raised the price of grain near Roorkee, at least to any appreciable extent. I hope it may not do so, as the native soldiers and camp-followers will be the chief sufferers, and the latter, I hear, are on the occasion of this Camp of Exercise, not to receive the extra batta hitherto dealt out to them. I do not think that this is a fair or wise economy. The 17th Regiment is not to go to the Camp, and is, I hear, to be replaced by the 11th, who have been at Subathoo.—*Pioneer.*

WHAT OUR NEIGHBOURS THINK OF US.

BOMBAY is not happy in its reforms. For Sir Seymour Fitzgerald it seems to have got a King Log; for a wasteful municipal system which at least cleansed and beautified the town and is saving the lives of the poor, it has got an upper and a lower house of representatives who, themselves chiefly house proprietors, vote the transfer of the taxes from the "haves" to the "have nots." Against the former evil, an incompetent Government which legislates in haste and repents at leisure, a public meeting has been held to protest. The measure specially condemned was that Salt Bill which, as vexatiously interfering at once with the revenue which it seeks to increase and with the people on whom it would indirectly lay a new burden, the Governor General is not likely to sanction. The Town Hall meeting of natives duly called by the Sheriff and presided over by Mr. Forbes, was of value as expressing native opinion on the salt duty which, in Bombay, is much lower than in Bengal. Mr. Forbes used language which we commend to all English merchants in India who would understand the people:—"The most important result of the Bill would be the increased burden it would lay upon the poor. Few Europeans knew how important an article salt was in a native household, and those who would suffer most by an increase in the price of it, were not the inhabitants of Bombay but the poor cultivators up-country." The sands of Orissa in 1866, bleached with the bones of the salt-makers who were the first victims of famine, show that this picture drawn by a native speaker is not peculiar to Western India.

You have only to suppress the salt works, and you reduce the people to starvation. The land is poor and yields only one crop in the monsoon, and unless the people are allowed to manufacture salt, they must starve. I do not wish to be sentimental in this matter, but while the English Government are spending enormous sums of money in the extinction of the slave trade, their own subjects, in the poorer parts of this Presidency, in a bad year, are giving away children because they have not the wherewithal to support them. About six years ago, in a bad year, the poor people in the Konkan had absolutely to part with their children rather than see them die of starvation. Now it is the bounden duty of a good Government like our own to do everything in their power to ameliorate the condition of their poor subjects; but our Government, instead of bestowing their attention in that direction, are, I am very much grieved to find, constantly engaged in devising measures to put on, to use a common expression, the "screw."

The evidence of Lord Lawrence on the subject was then appealed to as expressing the truth. Mr. Pedder's official defence did not touch this general question. Some day the natives, whom we are educating in primary schools, will wake up to the frequent increase of the land-tax as well as the enormities of the salt duties and lines, and then Government will do justice.—*Friend of India.*

FAMINE PRECAUTIONS.

AN important Resolution of the Government of Bengal, detailing the measures to be taken for the relief of sufferers during the impending scarcity, is published in the Supplement to yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*.

In this Resolution the distressed districts are defined for the present as (1) all the districts of the Patna Division; (2) all the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division, except the Sonthal Perguunahs; (3) the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bograh, and parts of Rajshaye, Malda, and Moorshedabad in the Rajshaye Division. In these districts it is expected that the average crop all round will fall below six annas, and that relief works on a more or less extended scale will be required soon. In certain other districts, such as Maunbhoom, much of the Burdwan Division, and a limited portion of the Presidency Division, an eight-anna crop is expected; and though at present actual distress is not believed to be imminent, the local officers are instructed to watch the progress of events narrowly with a view to deciding on the necessity of bringing them at any time within the category of distressed districts.

As regards the policy to be pursued in dealing with the calamity, the Government announces, in the first instance, that it "will look to the natural operations of trade to import the food required to fill the deficit in the local supply in the districts where the crop has failed;" while, in order to facilitate this traffic, it has already reduced by one-half the railway rates for grain, and ordered the temporary abolition of all road toll-bars or tolls on ferries which can be crossed by a ford or causeway. The tolls on the other ferries are to be reduced to the lowest limit that will pay the boatmen. A steamer and flat have been placed on the Ganges to ply between Kooshtea and Rajshaye, and a light steamer with flats has been ordered to ply in the inland waters of Rajshaye; and the local officers are enjoined to see that no obstructions of any sort are placed in the way of traffic.

The works already commenced or sanctioned are detailed in the Resolution, and the Lieutenant-Governor has further given directions to prosecute "road fund roads generally throughout the country, which the local authorities have been desired to press on wherever they are wanted for the purpose of giving employment to people thrown out of work."

Where such works get beyond the means of local funds, aid will be freely given from the Imperial treasury.

Recognising the danger of throwing the support of large bodies of labourers on impoverished tracts, the Government has further undertaken to import grain from a distance, for the purpose of being stored at centres of relief works, where it will be employed in paying labourers partly in grain, or in providing food for them to buy. The purchase and, as far as possible, the sale of such stores will be made through the trade. As regards the mode of distributing these supplies, the Resolution says "As long as local supplies are pretty cheap and plentiful, it may be best to establish a house close to each relief-work dealers who will sell on their own account with or without advances. When the local rates for grain come to something like famine-rates—fall below, say, ten seers per rupee—the Government must supply food. It would then be advisable to hire bunneahs or weighmen to sell on Government account next door to the works. It is certainly, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, better to pay the labourers in cash, and to let them buy what they want next door, rather than actually pay their wages in grain. Colonel Baird Smith, in his report on the famine of 1861, truly points out that much inconvenience may be caused by paying wages in kind to labourers who are driven to barter at a disadvantage their grain for salt, pepper, earthern pots, and such other necessaries as they are obliged to procure. It is a very simple operation to give each man the price he has earned, and let him ta e as much or as little as he likes in grain at the Government store close by."

As the transport of this grain will cause a severe strain on the ordinary supply of carriage, the local officers are urged to do all they can to test and perfect the means of transport at as early a date as possible.

A CRUSADE AGAINST BEGGARS.

AN unusual display of energy on the part of the police when well directed is worthy of commendation. It would appear that our local police have at last recognised it to be one of their legitimate duties to suppress importunate mendicancy in our public thoroughfares. The Legislature has provided for the suppression of European vagrancy, or in other words, the removal of the sad spectacle of Europeans begging for alms in public. Any European reduced to the lamentable necessity of seeking pecuniary help in public is forthwith apprehended by the police, and if the magistrate approves of the step he is consigned to the Vagrants' Home. Some time ago, the Duke of Argyle, in perhaps a philanthropic fit, called upon the local authorities to furnish reliable information respecting pauperism in this town, especially with reference to the native and Mahomedan communities. The information obtained from various sources, official and non-official, was to the effect that the native poor of Madras who were not disabled by disease had sufficient from the charitably-disposed of their countrymen. The crown-ing act of the day, we were then told, of a Hindu family, is to supply the mendicants who seek their help with food. But in spite of this commendable feature of Hindu domestic life, natives in large numbers are seen begging in some of the most thickly-peopled streets and thoroughfares. The Inspector of Police of the C Division yesterday brought before Mr. T. G. Clarke, a batch consisting of six beggars, most of whom were blind, and charged them with begging in public thoroughfares. Three of these unfortunate people were the blind musicians who, some time ago, were compelled to put in an appearance before Mr. Sreesavasa Row. Mr. Clarke, in disposing of the case, cautioned these three men against begging in the streets, and discharged them. The other three having expressed their wish to be sent to Bangalore where they had relations, Mr. Clarke directed the police to see them sent to that station, and intimated his intention to defray the necessary expenses. The police, instead of apprehending the blind, the lame, and the halt, might more profitably employ their energies in a crusade against the scores of native mendicants, with apparently sturdy frames, who are able to work, but not ashamed to beg.—*Madras Times.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for oldage, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)
TRUSTEE:—OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,

AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER.

AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	33 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0
30	108 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	169 1 8	95 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 13 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 0	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
35	39 0 8	34 7 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 6 4	35 11 4
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

Offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards, on most advantageous terms.

The leading features are:—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging our English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life time, payment ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up Policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent. of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of Claims by investing in Government Securities in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional Security to Policy-holders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet Claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Notes from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 10,000 per annum, suffers from his personal expenditure being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 66 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 of the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of the approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE AS SURED AT CIVI RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COM